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CONNECTICUT GAZETTE;

AND THE

UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1780.

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LONDON.

The following are the various letters that passed between the late and present Secretary at War, and Lieutenant General Burgoyne, previous to that officer's resignation of his military employments.

[No. I.]

Correspondence with Lord Barrington.

SIR, *War Office, June 5, 1778.*

THE King, judging your presence material to the troops detained prisoners in New-England, under the convention of Saratoga; and finding a letter of your's, to Sir William Howe, dated April 9, 1778, "that you trust a short time at Bath will enable you to return to America," his Majesty is pleased to order that you shall repair to Boston, as soon as you have tried the Bath waters in the manner you propose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

BARRINGTON.

Lieutenant General Burgoyne, Hertford street,

[No. II.]

MY LORD, *June 22, 1778.*

I HAVE considered the letter I had the honor to receive from your Lordship the 5th instant, with the attention and respect due to an intimation of the King's pleasure. I have now to request your Lordship's lay before his Majesty a few particulars of my situation; and to offer to his royal consideration, with all humility on my part, such of my complaints as admit of consideration.

My letter to Sir William Howe, asserted to in your Lordship's letter, was writ in the fulness of zeal to renew my service in arms the ensuing campaign. The satisfaction of succeeding in that application would have tended to my recovery, or for a time might have prevented my feeling an ill. Deprived of so animated a support, and visited by new and unexpected anxieties, I have now recourse only, as far as the mind is concerned, to a clear conscience; perhaps a more tardy, but, I trust, as efficacious an assistance.

The present season of the year, always favourable to me, gives me the appearance, and indeed in some degree, the sensation of health. But much care is still wanting to restore me to my former state. The remedies prescribed me are repose, regimen of diet, and repeated visits to Bath: my intention, in consequence was to remain some time in the country, to repair to Bath for a short time next month, and to return thither for a much longer space in the more proper season the autumn. But whatever may be the benefit of all or any part of this plan, I am persuaded, that to expose my constitution to the next American winter, is in probability to doom me to the grave.

That I should not hesitate at such an alternative, in circumstances of exigency, I am confident the King will admit, when in his grace he shall recollect how often at his Majesty's call in this war I have relinquished private duties and affections, more implicit upon the heart than any we owe to existence. The purposes intimated for my present attendance in America, would, I fear, be very different from service.

The army I commanded, credulous in my favour, and attached to me by the series of conflicts and misfortunes we have in common suffered, would not find material consolation from my return in disgrace; and their disappointment could not but be enhanced by such an indignation; that government either thought it inexpedient to ratify the Convention of Saratoga, or despaired of a ratification effectuating the redemption of that army; for they would not conceive it possible, had the return of the troops been in view, that any person would have advised the King to what then might have appeared so harsh an act as sending an infirm, calumniated, unheard complainant, across the Atlantic, merely to inspect their embarkation.

Your Lordship will perceive the purts of this letter which apply to the the council of the throne, from whence I am to suppose the order I have received originated, and in your justice and generosity you will guard me, my Lord, from my supposable presumption of expostulating with the King in person. But I apply to the same qualities in your Lordship's mind, for pointing out to his Majesty, independently of his Council, other letters, among those transmitted to the Secretary of State, alledging other reasons, and those more prevalent than the attention to health for my return to England; and permit me, my Lord, to add, that every of them receives tenfold weight from what has happened lately, for my continuance in England. The special reason upon which I chiefly rest at present, my Lord, is a vindication of my honor.

Until that, by full and proper trial, is cleared to my Sovereign and to my country, I confess I should feel a removal from hence, though enforced by the term duty, the severest sentence of exile ever imposed; and when the time and circumstances of such removal are farther considered, that Britain is threatened with invasion, and that after an enemy has set my arm at liberty, I am forbid a share in her defence by the council of my Sovereign. After these considerations, can I, my Lord, be deemed offensive if I venture to declare, that so marked a combination of displeasure and hard treatment, would be more than I should be able, or perhaps ought to bear?

My cause, my Lord, thus committed to your office and character, I have only to add my reliance that you will do justice, and the respect with which I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

Lord Barrington.

[No. III]

SIR, *War Office, June 27, 1778.*

I TOOK the first opportunity of laying before the King your letter to me dated the 22d instant. His Majesty continues to think your presence with the troops taken at Saratoga, and still detained prisoners in New-England, of so much importance to them, that he has commanded me to acquaint you, it is his pleasure, that you return to them as soon as you can, without any risk of material injury to your health.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

BARRINGTON.

Lieutenant General Burgoyne.

Correspondence with Mr. Jenkinson.

[No. IV.]

SIR, *War Office, September 24, 1779.*

I AM commanded by the King to acquaint you, that your not returning to America, and joining the troops, prisoners under the convention of Saratoga, is considered as a neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, transmitted to you by the Secretary at War, in his letter of the 5th of June, 1778.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

C. JENKINSON.

Lieutenant General Burgoyne.

[No. V.]

SIR, *Hertford street, October 9, 1779.*

I RECEIVED your letter acquainting me, "that my not returning to America, and joining the troops, prisoners under the Convention of Saratoga, is considered as a neglect of duty, and disobedience of orders, transmitted to me by the Secretary at War, in his letter of the 5th of June, 1778."

During a service of more than thirty years, I have been taught by the rewards of two successive Sovereigns, to believe that my military conduct was held deserving of more favourable terms than those which are applied to it in the above recital. I have received from his present Majesty, in particular, repeated and conspicuous testimonies of distinction and good opinion: and I should have been the most ungrateful of men, if I had not felt and uniformly endeavoured to merit the warmest and most dutiful attachment to his person, together with a punctilious perseverance in the execution of all his lawful commands.

Under this sense of my past situation, your letter stated to be written by the King's command, cannot but affect me most painfully.

The time in which I am charged with neglect of my duty, has been employed to vindicate my own honor, the honor of the British troops, and those of his Majesty's allies, under my late command, from the most base and barbarous aspersions that ever were forged against innocent men by malignity supported by power.

In regard to the second charge. I must first observe that there were two letters from the late Secretary at War, upon the subject of my return to America; and though you only state that of the 5 h of June, I conclude it is not meant that the other of the 7th should be suppressed, as it is explanatory of the former.

The signification of the King's pleasure therein contained being clearly conditional, and the condition depending upon my own judgment, I am unable to conceive by what possible construction it can be considered as disobedience, that I have not fulfilled an optional condition; and I am ready and desirous to meet the judgment of a proper tribunal upon that, as upon every other part of my conduct.

In the mean time, Sir, I am not told who it is that considers my taking advantage of my parole for the purposes I have done, a neglect of duty, and breach of orders, and has so represented it to his Majesty. But in this state of ignorance concerning my enemies, I must say, as well from duty to my Sovereign, as from justice to myself, that they who have abused the confidence of their gracious master, by such a gross misrepresentation, merit, and I trust will meet with more of his displeasure than they wickedly have drawn upon me.

The punishment implied in the order referred to, you will observe, Sir, is unusual as well as cruel. Whether the Ministers of the Crown can officially order a British subject into captivity either at home or abroad, without trial, or whether they can compel an officer by virtue of his general military obedience, to deliver himself to the prison of the enemy, without any requisition on their part, is (to say nothing stronger of it) matter of serious doubt. On pretence of military obedience, I am ordered to the only part of the world in which I can do no military service.—An enemy's prison is not the King's garrison: not is any thing to be done or suffered there, *any part of an officer's duty; so far from it, that it implies a direct incapacity for any military function.* What are the military orders I am to give to men who have no arms to fight, and no liberty to march, Or by what rule is my not being in the hands of rebels, understood to be a neglect of duty to my Sovereign? Sir, the thing is too evident; those who calumniate my conduct on this account, are desirous not of serving the King, but of insulting me, and of establishing new, dangerous, unmilitary, and unconstitutional powers in themselves.

While a precedent is establishing in my particular case, I request it may moreover be remembered that I am deprived of a court martial upon my conduct in America, because I am not supposed to be amenable to the justice of the Kingdom: And the King is told, I have disobeyed his orders, in the very same breath that I am stated not to be accountable to him: By this doctrine it seems supposed, that I am not capable of receiving orders for the purpose of public justice or public service, but am perfectly subject to all such as have a tendency to my own destruction.

But it has been suggested, when no military duty could be devised as a ground for this order, that, I might be returned to captivity, in a sort of civil capacity, to comfort my fellow prisoners by a participation of their sufferings, and to act as a Commissary to negotiate for them. Could any sufferings of mine alleviate the smallest of theirs, I should willingly submit to any thing the malice of the present Ministers could inflict upon me. But it is equally injurious to truth and to their honor and humanity, to suppose that my persecution could make any part of their consolation. What consolation could they derive from my junction to the common captivity, only to tell them that not a name among them is to be found in the numerous list of late promotions? And what the negociations to be undertaken in their favour, are to be conducted by the man who is notoriously proscribed by the power in the name of which he is to negociate? Who alone, of all the officers who have come from America, has been denied all access to the King? Cruelty as I and my fellow sufferers are treated, I can scarce bring my self to wish that they who provide such comfort for others should receive it in a similar situation themselves.

I am sorry finally to observe that the treatment I have experienced, however contradictory in the reasons assigned for the several parts of it, is perfectly uniform in the principle. They who would not suffer me to approach the King's presence to vindicate myself before him; who have held that I cannot have a Court-martial to vindicate myself to my profession; and who have done all they could do, to prevent me from vindicating myself to my country,

by a Parliamentary enquiry; are now very systematically destroy'd by burying my innocence and their own guilt in the prisons of the enemy; and of removing, in my person, to the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, the means of renewing Parliamentary proceedings which they have reason to dread.

These extraordinary attempts to oppress in my person the rights of all subjects, and to pervert every idea of military obedience, by directing it, not to the service of the public, but the ruin of officers, justified me to my own conscience, in the part I took under the conditional order, referred to in your letter. I found the same inward justification in requiring in the most public manner, at the close of the last Session of Parliament, a clear, peremptory order, in case the Ministers persevered in their intention of re-surrendering me to the enemy.

I have received no order; but an order been sent to me framed in any manner that I could have acted upon is consistently with the existence of character, I might have made a protest against the precedent, I might have enquired of you, Sir, by what probable means in the present posture of affairs it was to be executed. But in deference to the King's name, as a military servant, I meant submission. Your letter, Sir, instead of an order for my future conduct, is an unjust reproach of my past; for which I humbly implore of his Majesty, and firmly demand of his councils, trial by a court-martial. Should that be refused or procrastinated upon the principle formerly adopted, "that in my present situation no judicature "can have cognizance of my actions;" I can then consider the purport of your letter, Sir, in no other light than as a dismission: A dismission as conclusive as any you could have wended in form, and perhaps more poignant: To eat the bread of the crown however istishfully earned, under a sentence, without appeal, in the name of the King, of neglect of duty, and disobedience of orders, is incompatible with my conception of honor; an interdiction from my country; a banishment to the only part of the world in which I am dissabled from serving that country at the moment of her fate; and when every other arm, even to the weakest, is pressed to her defence; these circumstances give a critical barbarity to the intention of the King's advisers, that an English soldier cannot support. Therefore, Sir, I find myself compelled, if not allowed an early trial, or by the King's grace, upon this representation, restored to a capacity of service, thro' your official channel, to request his Majesty to accept of my resignation of my appointment upon the American staff; of the Queen's regiment of light dragoons; and of the government of Fort-William; humbly desiring only to reserve my rank as Lieutenant General in the army, to render me the more closely amenable to a court-martial hereafter and to enable me to fulfil my personal faith should I be required by the enemy so to do.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

To the Right Honourable Charles Jenkinson,
Secretary at War.

[No. VI.]

SIR, *War-Office, October*, 15, 1779.

I HAVE received your letter of the 9th instant, wherein, after stating your reasons for objecting to the several steps that have been taken with relation to the orders given for your return to North-America, you add, that if you are not allowed an early trial, or if by his Majesty's grace, upon the representations contained in the said letter, you are not restored to a capacity of service, it is your request to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to accept your resignation of your appointment to the American staff, of the Queen's regiment of light dragoons, and of the government of Fort William; humbly desiring only to reserve your rank of Lieutenant General in the army, to render you more clearly amenable to Courts Martial hereafter, and to enable you to fulfil your personal faith, should you be requested from the enemy so to do.

Having laid your letter before the King, I am commanded to acquaint you, that for the reasons submitted to his Majesty by the Board of General officers, in their report dated the 23d of May, 1778, (which reasons subsist in the same force now as they did at that time) his Majesty does not think proper that any part of your conduct should be brought before a military tribunal, so long as you shall continue engaged to re-deliver yourself into the power of Congress upon their demand, and due notice given by them. Nor does his Majesty think proper, in consequence of the representations contained in your said letter, to restore you, circumstanced as you are, to a capacity of service. Neither of these requests can therefore be granted.

I have it further in command from the King to acquaint you, that his Majesty considers your letter to me as a proof of your determination to persevere in not obeying his orders signified to you in the Secretary at War's letter of the 5th of June, 1778; and for this reason his Majesty is pleased to accept your resignation of the command of the Queen's regiment of light dragoons, of the government of Fort William, and of your appointment on the American staff, allowing you only to reserve the rank of Lieutenant-General of the army, for the purposes you have stated.

Lord Barrington's letter of the 27th of June is considered as explanatory of the orders given in his letter of the 5th of that month.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. JENKINSON.

Lieutenant General Burgoyne.

[No. VII.]

SIR, *Hertford street, October* 17, 1779.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 15th instant informing me, that his Majesty had been pleased to accept my resignation of my military employments, and that I am refused a Court martial upon that disobedience, for my perseverance in which you tell me my resignation is accepted.

I must persist in denying, that I have received any other order, than an order subject to my own discretion.

I must persist in my claim to a Court-martial.

I apprehend, that if I am not subject to a trial for breach of orders, it implies that I am not subject to the orders themselves.

I do not admit that I cannot legally have a Court-martial, circumstanced as I am; But those who advise his Majesty assert it, and they are answerable for this contradiction between their reasoning and their conduct.

The report of the General officers, I humbly conceive, is erroneous. And the subsequent appointment of other gentlemen, exactly in my circumstances (with great merit on their part to entitle them to any distinction) to military employments, subject to orders, and accountable for the breach of them, is one of the reasons for my conceiving that the King's advisers do not differ from me in opinion, that the General officers were mistaken.

Thinking it probable, Sir, that this letter may close the correspondence between us, I conclude with the sentiments I have never deviated from in any part of it; and I request you to assure his Majesty, with all humility on my part, that though I have reason to complain heavily of his Majesty's Ministers, my mind is deeply impressed, as it ever has been with a sense of duty, respect, and affection, to his Royal person. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

The Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson,
Secretary at War.

[No. VIII.]

SIR, *War-Office, October* 22, 1779.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th instant, and to acquaint you, that I took the first opportunity of laying it before the King.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
C. JENKINSON.

Lieutenant General Burgoyne, &c. &c. &c.

NEWPORT, May 20.

Last night arrived here, Capt. Reuben Hamlin, in the sloop Venus, in 10 days from Wilmington, North Carolina, with whom came passenger a gentleman belonging to this town, who informs that he saw an officer at Wilmington, who left Charlestown, the 24th of April, going express to Virginia, with an account that the enemy, on the 22d of April, made an attack on the town, when they were repulsed, with the loss of 22 killed, and 12 taken prisoners; that we lost a Captain Moultrie, one other officer and several privates: That on the 23d they made a more furious attack, but were repulsed and pursued some small distance, leaving 800 dead on the ground, besides a number of dead supposed to have been carried off with the wounded: That General Lincoln had 6000 well disciplined troops in Charlestown, in high spirits and well supplied; so that it was not doubted the enemy would soon be expelled South-Carolina, especially as a draft was ordered for every third man in South and North-Carolina.

Capt Hamlin, who left Georgetown, in South-Carolina the 28th of April, confirms the above intelligence, and adds, that Gen. Scott, with some Continental troops, was between Georgetown and Charlestown, collecting a large body of militia (who flocked in from all quarters) in order to make a grand push upon the rear of the enemy, at which time (as supposed Gen. Lincoln from within will sally out upon their front.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of a large mercantile house in Baltimore, dated April 28.

"A report that the enemy have been defeated at Charlestown; Continental money appreciating fast. Gold fell within four days from 70 to 45 for one; rum from 50 to 45."

PROVIDENCE, *May* 20.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the American army, dated May 4, 1780.

"*On Thursday we were mustered and inspected by the Baron Steuben. He had thereupon the Honor of his Excellency's Presence. The Appearance of the Troops, their Arms, Accoutrements, &c. drew the Applause of that great Man, who does Honor to the Name of Soldier. The Dignity of his Manners, the Elevation of his Sentiments, and the Nobility of his Soul, speak him the first of Characters. Did I ever mention to you an Anecdote which reflects him? For Fear I never did, I'll relate it:—His Majesty of Prussia wishing to bestow some Mark of his Esteem on so exalted a Character, sent him his Picture; underneath were these Words:* "FROM THE "OLDEST GENERAL IN EUROPE, TO THE GREA-"TEST IN THE WORLD."

BOSTON, May 22.

Accounts from the West Indies positively declare that 2000 of the troops which embarked at New-York with Gen. Clinton, had been blown off those seas and were arrived at St Lucia.

May 22. The Governor of Guadaloupe, upon application of the Inhabitants of Point a Petre, which Town was nearly all consumed by Fire on the First of March last, to grant them an exemption of all Duties upon the Exportation and Importation Goods, in Order to relieve them in the Losses they have sustained made the following Ordinance, viz

1. A suspention of the Poll Tax upon the Inhabitants of Point a Petre, and the Slaves that are not employed in the Culture.

2. A Suspension of the Duty which used to be paid on the Dwelling-Houses and Stores in said City; both for those which were preserved from the Fire, and for those that will be built anew.

3 & 4. A Suspension of a Duty of 1 per Ct. on the articles which are brought from the Country into the town, and the same when they are shipped off, both for France and Foreign Ports.

5. A Suspension of 3 per Cent. and of the additional Duty of 8 Sols per Livre on Molasses and Taffias, which will be exported by the American Vessels from Point a Petre.

The British ministry by the latest accounts are much distressed by the petitions from the county meetings, as well as by their apprehensions of what may be the effects of the Committees of Correspondence established by the opposition in England. The petition from York was preferred by Sir Geo. Saville, and was signed by 9000 members of that county.

Saturday last arrived a small prize sloop, with about 40 bushels of salt and a number of sacks of wheat, she was taken in the bay of Fundy.

The Robuste, British pirate ship, of 74 guns, arrived at Halifax the 17th of April, from Georgia; she, with several small privateers, now lye in that harbour; and two of 10 guns each, at Liverpool, in Nova-Scotia.——Mr. Mc Lane has arrived at Halifax from Majorbaggaduce, where he has resumed the command again, leaving the charge of Penobscot to the Maccaroni Lieut. Col. Campbell.

The printers acknowledge their incapacity of describing the phænomenon which appeared in this town on friday last, and shall therefore leave it to astronomers, whose more particular business it is.——They however, would inform those who were not in the contents of it, that on friday last about 10 o'clock there came over this town a dark cloud, which continued increasing darker and darker 'till near upon o'clock, when it became so dark that the inhabitants were obliged to quit their business. The darkness continued 'till near three o'clock when it gradually grew lighter and lighter 'till the light became as usual. The inhabitants were obliged to dine by the light of the candle. At night it had the same effect on the moon. Such a phænomenon was never before seen here by the oldest person living.——We have already heard of its extent as far as Greenwich, in the State of Rhode-Island and as far as Portsmouth, in the State of New-Hampshire, which is about 120 miles.

We are authorised to assure the Public, that Capt. In Touche, Commander of His Most Christian Majesty's Frigate the Hermione, soon after his arrival, sent a Letter to the Council of this State, of which the following is a Translation.

SIR,

IT being the Intention of His Majesty the King of France, that his Ships of War and Frigates should upon all Occasions promote the Service of the United States, I am sure that I act in Conformity to his Pleasure in making to you, Sir, the offer of going into the Bay with the Frigate I command, in order to keep off, engage or take, any English Privateer or Frigate that may come to interrupt the Trade of this State. I shall accordingly have the honor to send, every morning, an Officer from on board my Ship to the General Assembly, who shall have it in charge from me to receive your orders. I have thought that might be Occasions in which my Services might be useful to this State, while I am waiting for the instructions of his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of France. I cannot sufficiently express, Sir, how great my satisfaction will be in embracing such Occasions, and in giving every Proof of my Attachment and entire Devotion to the Cause of America.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

The Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Esq.
President of the
State of Massachusetts Bay.

To this Letter the Council sent an Answer in writing, expressing in the strongest Terms, the Sense they had of this obliging offer of Capt. In Touche, and of the important Services already rendered to the United States by the Navy of our illustrious Ally His most Christian Majesty; and at the same Time, the Satisfaction they derived from seeing the true Spirit of the Alliance cultivated by such repeated Instances of Friendship and Aid.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

A most horrid murder was committed on Wednesday last at Concord, in the county of Chester, by John Smith and Robert Smith, sons of William Smith, a farmer of considerable property in that county, upon William Boyd, an Assistant Collector of public taxes. The particulars which have come to hand are: That the father of these murderers, a person of notorious disaffection, having been frequently called upon for his taxes, which he had evaded with abusive language. Mr. Craig, the Collector of the county, employed the deceased, and a son of Col. Taylor to call upon the Smiths, and insist on payment, which they did, and finding no person at home but the wife of William Smith, who treated them as usual, they told her they must compel payment, and would take a horse for that purpose, but that they would wait at the next tavern till the evening, that the father or sons might have an opportunity to pay the money, which was only sixty-two pounds ten shillings. They accordingly went to the stable for the horse, when they came back to the house they found she was gone to call her husband. The Collectors then went along the road and met William Smith, the father, coming across the field, to whom they spoke and told him, if he would pay the tax for his sons, to whom the horse belonged, he should have him, which he refused, and insisted to have the halter, and attempted to take it off, which the Collectors prevented, and proceeded to the tavern; but stopping on their way at another house, in about an hour afterwards, they perceived the two Smiths, the sons, coming with guns towards the house. Mr. Taylor then went to the door, and they rested their guns on the fence, and one of them said to the other, "Damn you, blow the brains out of the first Collector you see!" Upon which the Collectors thought it best to get out at the back door, which they did, and the Smiths followed, but in a few minutes one of them presented his piece, fired, upon which Boyd fell, and expired in a few moments. The murderers fled immediately to their father's house, where providing themselves with horses, they escaped for the present; but it is hoped the hand of justice will overtake them, and that every friend to his injured and insulted country will exert himself on this occasion, where a brave valuable young man in the bloom of life, and the discharge of a necessary and important duty, has fallen by the hands of villainous tories. It appears that Mr. Craig, the Collector, had frequently called for the taxes, and was threatned by both Smith and his wife, in case any person attempted to take their property; and it is also very remarkable that Mr Taylor was sent on this service, as being a person disposed to do the duty in the easiest manner. If such events do not open the eyes of the Tories and the degenerate whigs who countenance and support them, nothing can, but seeing themselves involved in the fate which must one day befal these parricides of their country.

The President and Council have issued a Proclamation for apprehending these murderers, and have offered a reward of Ten thousand dollars each.

Yesterday the Marquis de la Fayette arrived from head-quarters.

NEW-LONDON, May 26.

The Hancock and Bunker-Hill privateers from this port, in company with the Holker privateer from Philadelphia, have taken a ship from Barbados, with 450 hogsheads of rum, and sent her into Philadelphia.

In a New-York paper of the 18th inst. is an account of a Spanish ship of 22 guns being taken off Bermuda; that the prize arrived at New-York the 17th, and said to be valuable.

Last friday a very singular darkness of the atmosphere happened here; and, by accounts from different places, it appears to have been very extensive, and happening at nearly the same time of day. The particular cause of this phænomenon, we must leave to astronomers to determine.

Yesterday returned into port from a cruize, the Hancock, Experiment, and Young Beaver Privateers. At 11 o'clock last tuesday night, the above privateers, in company with the brig Holker of Philadelphia, fell in with the Arteriel, a packet from Falmouth, bound to New York, commanded by Charles Newman, mounting 20 guns; at which time the ship being near the east point of Sandy Hook, run on shore, by which they carried off their mail. The prize would soon have been got off, but a fleet of 20 sail coming out of the Hook the next morning, the privateers were obliged to leave her, after taking out a few articles. They also brought off a London paper of the 8th April, but it contains very little intelligence.

By a person from New-York we learn, that the above fleet took on board a number of troops, and was bound to South-Carolina: He also says it was the current report at New-York, that their troops in South Carolina had met with a severe repulse.

We hear that about ten days ago the woods near Ticonderoga took fire, which spread for thirty miles round.

Last Sunday Capt. Lodowick Champlin arrived here in 17 Days from Guadaloupe, by whom we have receiv'd the following *Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in St. Eustatia to his Friend in Gaudaloupe*

"I have to acquaint you that on the 6 of April the French Fleet consisting of 21 Ships of the Line, besides Frigates, who had 8000 Land Forces bound on some Expedition, were met with by Admiral Rodney, Rowley, Commodore Hotham, &c. consisting of 24 Sail of the Line, besides Frigates. An Action soon commenced off Dominico which lasted an hour and ten Minutes very furious on both Sides, when the British gave way and put into St. Lucia to repair; the Princess Royal of the British (90 Guns) was dismasted. The French landed their sick and wounded at Basseterre, and about three Days after went out. We have just [illegible] Intelligence that the French were discovered near Barbadoes, and in all probability it must fall into the Possession of the French. The French have gained much Credit in this Affair with us. The English have published their Loss as below, but say the French is much greater: they say no Vessel was lost on either Side. The Account of the French has not yet been published.

A LIST of the Killed and Wounded on Board the British Fleet, in an Engagement with the French Fleet off Dominica, on the 16th of April, 1780;—the French Fleet consisting of 24 Sail of the Line and Frigates; the English of 21 of the Line, and 50, and Frigates.

Ships,	*Guns,*	*Commanders,*	*Kill'd,*	*Wounded.*
Sandwich,	90	Admiral Rodney,	18	55
Princess Royal,	90	Admiral Parker,	5	14
Elizabeth,	74	———	9	15
Ajax,	74	———	4	13
Cornwall,	74	Edward,	21	48
Montagua,	74	———	9	26
Grafton,	74	Comm. Collinwood,	3	15
Conqueror,	74	Admiral Rowler,	13	36
Magnificent,	74	Elphinston,	1	10
Albion,	74	———	3	0
Terrible,	74	———	0	0
Vengeance,	74	Comm. Hotham,	1	6
Vigilant,	74	———	0	1
Suffolk,	74	———	0	12
Boyne,	68	———	2	0
Sterling Castle,	64	Robert Casket,	4	34
Prudent,	64	———	14	26
Intrepid,	64	(Capt. & 2 Lieuts. kill'd)	3	0
Yarmouth,	64	———	5	15
Medway,	60	———	2	3
Trident,	64	Molloy, } no account of.		
Centurion,	50	Brenuith, }		
			117	321

Capt. Jabez Perkins, jun. in a Sloop, arrived here Yesterday in 14 Days from Cape Francois. He left the following Vessels at the Cape, viz. Captains, Rattes, Edmons and Herrick, of Beverly, Hale, of Rhode Island, May, of Philadelphia, Waters and Goodhue, of Virginia, and Powers, of Boston. He sailed in Company with Capt. Nathaniel Sergeant, for Boston, and Capt. Giles Sage, for Philadelphia.

Last Tuesday five Persons arrived in Town, who made their Escape in a Boat from the Prison Ship in New-York, and bro't off the Centry with them.

Died here, Capt. Richard Reynolds, of Weathersfield, lately returned from the Prison Ship at New York.

STATE of CONNECTICUT, ss. County of New-London. | *To whom it may concern.*

KNOW Ye, That Libels are filed before the Honorable Richard Law, Esq; Judge of the Maritime Court for the County of New-London, in Favour of Gideon Olmsted, Commander, his Officers and Men on Board, and the rest of the concerned in the Sloop Hawk, against the Ship JENNY, of Whitby, William Hamilton, late Commander:—Also in Favour of Seth Warner, Commander of the Sloop Sally, and William Wattles, Commander of the Schooner Young-Cromwell, their Officers and Men on Board, and the rest of the concerned in said Sloop Sally and Schooner Young-Cromwell, against the said Ship JENNY, of Whitby, William Hamilton, late Commander, her Tackle, Apparel, Boats and Cargo, alledging they had taken and brought said Ship Jenny within said County for Condemnation. The Trial of the Justice of said Capture, will be at New-London, in the County aforesaid, on Wednesday the 14th Day of June next, of which all Persons claiming Property therein, are to take due Notice.

Per Order of the Judge,
WINT. SALSTONSTALL, Reg'r.

To be SOLD at Capt. Higgins's Wharf in Lyme, on Wednesday the 30th Inst. at 2 o'clock, P.M.

The Sloop RICHARD,

80 Tons Burthen, with her Appurtenances,—4 long 4-pound Cannon and warlike Stores. *Also,*

The HULL of the Sloop Juno,

Bermuda built, about 130 Tons Burthen, with one Cable and Anchor. *Lyme, 23d May, 1780.*

The famous English Horse
A P O L L O,

Will cover this Season at the Stable of EBENEZER GROSVENOR, in Pomfret, at four Dollars the Season, in Silver or Produce equivolent. Said Appollo is a Horse of Size, Strength, Beauty and Activity equal to any in New England.

LEMUEL GROSVENOR.

N. B. Good pasturing for Mares.

TO BE SOLD.

A FARM containing about 70 acres of good land lying in the second society of Mansfield, is well proportioned for mowing and pasturing, well wooded and watered, with a good grist mill and saw-mill, in good repair, a good stream, and good custom, with a house and barn and some orcharding.—For further particulars enquire of Moses Webster, living on the Premises.

Mansfield, May 11, 1780.

N. B. Neat cattle and hard money will be taken in payment.

TO BE SOLD,
By JOHN and EBENEZER PAIN
in Pomfret, near Brooklin Meeting house.
A large Quantity of the best
Kind of Flax for hard Money only.

THE Subscriber having carried the Connecticut Gazette, for three Months past, and having not received Payment of the largest Half of his Customers would inform those that intend to continue taking the Gazette that they must pay up the Arrearges and Advance for one Quarter by the next Paper, or they will be discontinued. BERNARD PHILLIPS.

Pomfret, May 17, 1780

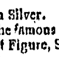
THESE may inform these persons that I have supplyed with the Connecticut Gazette, that the six months agreed for, expires the 2d day of June next; these persons that are indebted for them are desired to meet me at the following times and places for settlement, viz.—those of Windham, at Mr. Eleazer Cary's the 5th day of June next, and at Mr. Dan Storrs's the 6th—these of Ashford, at Major Clark's the 7th, at 12 o'clock, and at Dr. Howe's at 4 o'clock, P. M.—those of Woodstock, at Mr. Asa Bishop's the 8th, and at Nathaniel Child's, Esq; the 9th. JAMES ABBOTT.

Windham, May 19, 1780.

East-Haddam, May 20th, 1780.

WE the Subscribers being by the honorable Court of Probate for the District of East-Haddam, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of John Peck late of East-Haddam, deceased, being represented insolvent. Do hereby give notice, that we will attend said Business on the last Tuesday of this Instant, and the third Tuesday in August, and the first Tuesday in September, at the Dwelling-house of Mr Elkana Higgins Innholder in said East-Haddam, at 1 o'clock P M. on each Day.

Elisha Cone }
Jehiel Fuller, } Commissioners.
Timo Chapman. }



WILL COVER this Season at the Stable of Thomas Swoon, in Stonington, the famous Horse call'd NERO; he is of a bright Sorrel. Price two Dollars in Silver. His Sire is the Bishop, and came from the famous Mare call'd the Barber; he is a Horse of Figure, Size and Blood, and needs no further Recommendation, only to say he is the Horse that —— Watson own'd the last Season in Rhode-Island.

N. B. Good Pasture for Mares.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands on the estate of Capt. Samuel Miner, late of Stonington, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts in order for settlement, to the subscriber, at the dwelling house of Robert Stanton, Innholder in said Town, on the last Tuesday of June, and first Tuesday in July next, where attendance will be given from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

PELEG MINER.

Stonington, May 25, 1780.

LINSEED OIL to be sold at the Printing Office.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

A LIST of the BRITISH NAVY Ships lost since the Commencement of the American War; exclusive of Transports, Tenders, Packets, Guard Ships, &c. which are too numerous to mention.

Guns.	Names.	
24	*Mercury,*	lost on the Chevaux de Frise on the North River, near New-York.
64	*Augusta,*	burnt in the Delaware.
28	*Merlin,*	
28	*Liverpool,*	lost on Long Island.
32	*Orpheus,*	burnt and lost at Rhode Island.
32	*Juno,*	
28	*Cerberus,*	
32	*Lark,*	
32	*Flora,*	
16	*King Fisher,*	
20	*Drake,*	taken by Capt. Paul Jones, in the Ranger, and carried into France.
18	*Syren,*	lost on Point Judith, near Rhode-Island.
32	*Acteon,*	burnt at Charlestown, South Carolina.
18	——,	a Sloop of War, lost on the Bar of Charlestown, South Carolina.
28	*Mermaid,*	drove on Shore by Count D'Estaing.
32	*Minerva,*	taken with their two Tenders, and carried into Cape Francois.
32	*Active,*	
18	*Thunder Bomb,*	taken by Count D'Estaing, off R. Island.
16	*Senegal,*	
32	*Lively,*	taken by the French and carried into France.
14	*Alert,*	
28	*Fox,*	
20	*Digby,*	
70	*Somerset,*	lost on Cape Cod.
16	*Swift,*	lost on the Coast of Virginia, in Chase of the Rattlesnake Privateer.
24	*Glasgow,*	burnt at Jamaica.
16	*Ceres,*	taken by Count D'Estaing in the West-Indies.
16	*Weasel,*	
16	*Zebra,*	lost at Egg-Harbour.
28	*Pelican,*	taken by the Vengeance, Capt. Montaray, from Bourdeaux.
32	*Repulse,*	foundered at Sea.
32	*Montreal,*	taken by the Burgogne of 74 Guns in the Straights of Gibraltar.
28	*Levant,*	blown up in an Engagement with an American Privateer.
32	*Arethusa,*	cast away on the Coast of France.
32	*Ettis,*	taken by the French.
16	*Reprisal,*	
28	*Thorne,*	taken by the Dean and Boston American Frigates
14	*Hope,*	taken by the Pickering Privateer, Capt. Harradin.
50	*Experiment,*	taken by Count D'Estaing off Georgia.
20	*Ariel,*	
24	*Fowey,*	Part of her deck blown up and lays ashore in Georgia a Wreck.
64	*Ardent,*	taken by the French in the Channel.
20	*Sphynx,*	taken by the Amphitrite in the W. Indies.
24	*Vigilant,*	lays a Wreck in Georgia and her Guns taken out.
16	*Otter,*	cast away in the Night on Cape Fear.
16	*Otter,*	being another Otter, lost in going with Sir G. Collier's Fleet to Penobscot.
18	*Spy,*	lost in the River St. Lawrence.
10	*Savage,*	lost on the Banks of Newfoundland.
50	*Jupiter,*	taken by the French going from Lisbon to England with Money.
16	*Belton,*	taken by Capt. Hopkins in the Alfred.
24	*Dispatch,*	taken by the Tyrannicide.
44	*Serapis,*	taken by Commodore Paul Jones.
24	*Scarborough,*	
16	*Diligence,*	taken by Capt. Hacker.
14	*Harlem,*	taken by Capt. Young in the Impertinent.
28	*Pomona,*	foundered in a Hurricane going from Antigua to Jamaica.
20	*Vistual,*	a new Ship, bound for America, and not heard of after she left Plymouth Sound.
18	*Vulture,*	cast ashore on the East Bank near Sandy-Hook.
28	*George,*	taken by the French Frigate Concord.
74	*Buckingham,*	foundered on the Banks of Newfoundland bound for England.
32	*Tortoise,*	on Board of which was Passenger Governor Vaughan. She foundered on the Banks of Newfoundland, and the Crew taken off by the Tortola.
32	*Quebec,*	blown up in an Engagement with the Surveilante, a French Frigate.
28	——,	a Frigate, drove on Shore by Don Barcelo, in the Mediterranean.
74	*Prince of Wales*	foundered in a Storm going from the West-Indies for England.
28	*North,*	wrecked near the Light House at Halifax, and most of the Crew perished.
60	*Jersey,*	employed as an Hospital Ship at New-York, burnt in the Harbour.
64	*Defiance,*	lost going with Arbuthnot's Fleet for Georgia.
20	*Bellona,*	lost at the Entrance of the Elbe River. Part of the Crew perished.

LONDON, December 25.

Last week several sergeants went down into the different counties, to raise new recruits for the West India Merchants, which they intend sending to the West-Indies, in order to protect those islands. They, however, meet with but indifferent success, having wrote up word that men are so scarce, that they are not able to get more than three or four in a town, which will make it a considerable time before they compleat the number wanted.

The following particulars are given of the death of Capt. Cook: That having been a considerable time at the island where he met with his fate, and all the while very friendly with the inhabitants, upon sailing from thence he met with an accident in the mast of his ship, and returned there to repair it. The people then shewed a different disposition, and took away one of his boats, which they would not return; upon which the Captain, with a Lieutenant and nine marines, went on shore to compel them to deliver the boat; they seemed very riotous and rude, particularly one man, whom the Captain ordered to be fired on with small shot, which they not regarding, he ordered bullets to be fired, which killed the most daring man, and another; upon which they rushed in upon the Captain and his people with clubs, and kill'd the Captain and 3 men; the Lieutenant and 4 others escaped.

Jan. 19. *The present American war has cost the following sums above the peace establishment.*

1775	- -	£. 1,782,000
1776	- -	6,103,000
1777	- -	6,614,000
1778	- -	10,172,000
1779	- -	14,000,000
		38,671,000
Outstanding debt,		24,925,000
Total,		£. 63,596,000

which is the sum we must sit down under the burthen of, if peace is concluded this year.

Jan. 29. *A celebrated writer, Abbe Raynal, says, "When I see monarchs and empires furiously attacking each other, with all their debts, with their public funds and revenues already deeply mortgaged, it seems to me as if I saw men fighting with clubs in a china shop."*

The King of Prussia, it is confidently asserted, has given his final answer to the Court of London, which is that "he cannot think seriously of taking any part in the contest between Great-Britain and the House of Bourbon, unless the peace of the empire be disturbed by one of the belligerent powers." The answer of the Empress of Russia is nearly conceived in the same terms, but not quite so explicit.

Last week 14 ships were taken into government service, and ordered to sail for Cork to take on board provisions for the use of the garrison at Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, Jan. 12.

"The Boulogne privateer, la Marquis of Segnelay, of 20 guns, commanded by Capt. Cottin, after having conducted into this port the London, an English prize, sailed again on the 3d instant, and on the 8th following, at a small distance off the S. W. point of St. Helen's fell in with the Harpooner, an English letter of marque, of 32 guns, Capt. Lienshall, bound from London to Plymouth, and took her after a short engagement, in which he had two men killed, and ten wounded; and the Harpooner had ten killed, and the Captain and 15 wounded. In his route to this port he fell in with another English vessel, the Anne, of 120 tons, from London to Chester, which he also took, and sent into Cherburg, with 56 prisoners, and yesterday arrived safe here with the Harpooner. The King being informed of the brave actions of Capt. Cottin, has presented him with a very elegant sword, and has sent him a commission of Lieutenant of a frigate during the campaign."

This day the inhabitants of Westminster, to the number of 4000 met in Westminster-hall, pursuant to public advertisement, to agree on a petition to Parliament, to controul the shameful waste of the public money, &c. The petition was agreed to and carried without one dissenting hand.

On Saturday last the corporation of the city of Bristol agreed to present a petition to Parliament, for the retrenchment of the present extravagant expenditure of the public money, and dangerous influence of the Crown

On Friday last the county of Devon met at the castle of Exeter, and did the same; with only one dissenting voice, a Mr. Putt.

The counties of Dorset and Norfolk have agreed to petitions and resolutions similar to those of York, &c.

On Saturday last four gentlemen of the Common Council waited upon the Lord Mayor, at the mansion-house, with a requisition, that he will be pleased to direct a Common Council to be summoned for the special purpose of cooperating with the several counties of the kingdom, in a measure so necessary at this time of distress, as a reform in the public expenditure. It was signed by six Aldermen and about 30 Commoners; when his Lordship informed them, "he should order a Common Council to be summoned for Thursday, the 10th instant."

TO BE SOLD to the highest Bidder,
On Thursday the 15th Day of June next,
At SHAW'S WHARF in NEW LONDON,

THE Ship JENNY, about 400 Tons, Prize to the Privateers Hawke, Sally, and Young-Cromwell:—Likewise sundry new Cables, ship's Sails, &c. also nine 6 Pound Cannon, six 4 Pound Cannon, and sundry other Articles.

To be disposed of at the same Time—A Quantity of SEA COAL.

New-London, May 17, 1780.

LYME, May 16, 1780.

WE the subscribers being by the honorable court of probate for the district of New-London, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. WILLIAM HUNTLEY, late of Lyme, deceas'd, being represented insolvent: Do hereby notify the creditors, that we will attend said business at the dwelling-house of Mr. Abner Grifling in said Lyme, on the third tuesdays in June, July and August next, at one o'clock P. M.

EZRA SELDEN,
ELIJAH BINGHAM, } Commissioners.
SETH ELY,

PAY-TABLE OFFICE, May 5, 1780.

THE Select-men of the several towns in this State, who have receipts for salt-petre delivered at the Powder Mills, are requested to transmit them to this Office, by the earliest opportunity; that a settlement may be made with the managers.

JOHN CHENEVARD,
FENN WADDSWORTH, } Committee.
SAMUEL LYMAN,

WANTED, an Apprentice
to the Goldsmith's and Jeweller's Business.
Enquire of Joseph Carpenter of Norwich.

YALE-COLLEGE, May 6th, 1780.

THE Public is hereby informed, that notwithstanding the Permission of Absence, given at the Close of the last Winter Vacation, on Account of the Difficulties which the Steward found in providing Commons, yet, as Board has been easily procured in town, a considerable number of the Students have attended, and the whole Course of Academic Instruction has been duly and regularly exhibited during the whole Term. And as Commons will be set up in the usual Manner for the future, Students are hereby notified to convene at the College in New-Haven, on the 27th Instant, being the End of the present Spring Vacation.

EZRA STILES, President.

STRAYED or stolen out of the subscriber's pasture the 4th inst. a pale red OX, 6 years old, shod all round; also, a black BULL, 3 years old, one of his hind Feet white. Whoever will take up said Ox and Bull and return them to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid, by JOSEPH FITCH.

New-London, (North-Parish,) May 6, 1780.

TO BE SOLD.
By TYLER and PUTNAM,
The large Rock Salt, by the Bushel, BAY SALT of the best Quality, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Bushel. For Pay, will be received Hard Money, the new emitted Money of this State, Country Produce, or a large Proportion of Continental Currency. Those that will take a Hogshead, may pay in Part in Wheat after Harvest.

Brooklyn, May 5, 1780.

ALL persons that have any demands on the estate of Capt. Samuel Miner, late of Stonington, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts and demands to the subscriber, in order for settlement, at the dwelling-house of Robert Stanton, innholder in said town, on the last tuesday in June and first tuesday in July next, when and where attendance will be given from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M. by PELEG MINER, Administrator.

Stonington, April 18th, 1780.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man named Peter, he is about 4 feet 2 inches high, of a short smallish stature, plays upon the violin, carried away with him 3 good coats, 3 waistcoats, 2 pair leather breeches, 4 shirts, 4 pair trowsers, one great coat, 2 pair shoes, 5 pair stockings and 2 hats. Whoever will take up said negro and secure him, so that the right owner may have him again, shall have One Shilling lawful money, paid by JOHN EDDY, of Chatham.

WILL cover this season the horse call'd YOUNG RANGER, for one bushel and an half of wheat or two bushels of rye the season, or half the above mentioned grain for a single leap, or money in proportion. The sire of this horse was formerly own'd by Col. Wyllys, of Hartford, and was imported from Arabia; he is allowed by the best judges to be most like the old horse of any of his colts; the mare he came of was three fourths blooded. The Young Ranger is of a dapple grey, trots light, canters slow, and leaps well. I could wish that people would be their own judges as to the horse and his colts, which may be seen here. Good keeping for mares and good attendance will be given, by

ASAPH TRUMBULL.

Hebron, Gilead Parish, April 29, 1780.

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber in Norwich, Newent society, the one eyed Horse called the Leopard or Anfly Horse, at two dollars the season the old way, or the value thereof in continental bills paid down. Good pasturing for mares JOSEPH TYLER.

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber in Norwich town platt, near the meeting house, the famous English Horse called the YORKSHIRE HERO, at three silver dollars the season, or the value thereof in continental bills, paid down.

MOSES CLEVELAND.